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ABSTRACT

Genetically engineered modification of potato for
5 suppressing the formation of amylose-type starch is
described.

Three fragments for insertion in the antisense direction into the potato genome are also described. Moreover, antisense constructs, genes and vectors comprising said
10 antisense fragments are described. Further a promoter for the gene coding for formation of granule-bound starch synthase and also the gene itself are described.

Also cells, plants, tubers, microtubers and seeds of potato comprising said antisense fragments are described.

15 Finally, amylopectin-type starch, both native and derivatised, derived from the potato that is modified in a genetically engineered manner, as well as a method of suppressing amylose formation in potato are described.

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Elected for publication: Fig. 2

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